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# THE DIAL

A SEMI-MONTHLY JOURNAL OF  
Literary Criticism, Discussion, and Information.

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# THE DIAL

A Semi-Monthly Journal of Literary Criticism, Discussion, and Information.

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## THE CASE AT STANFORD.

When the controversy occasioned by the dismissal of Professor Ross from Stanford University was still in its early stages, we expressed a brief opinion to the effect that the principle of the freedom of teaching had suffered no injury at the hands of the University authorities. We intended to say nothing more about the matter, and, in now reverting to it, we have, in substance, nothing to do beyond

reaffirming the belief at first formulated in these pages. Since that early writing, however, so many statements, of such conflicting tenor, have appeared in the public prints, and so many persons have joined in the controversy, that it seems desirable to deal with the question at a somewhat greater length than before.

It need hardly be said, by way of preliminary observation, that THE DIAL has always held the principle of *Lehrfreiheit* as one of the most sacred articles of its faith, and that it has championed that principle, upon more than one occasion, to the best of its ability. But it has also refused to assume the attitude of those extremists who consider the charge that *Lehrfreiheit* has been attacked as *prima facie* evidence that the attack has really been made, and with whom accusation is tantamount to conviction. Such questions are always delicate, calling for the most careful examination and the most scrupulous weighing of the evidence. When the University of Chicago was made the victim of an attack of this sort a few years ago, we happened to be in a position to know how absolutely groundless was the case against it, and how distorted a picture of such a situation might be drawn by sensational journalism, and impressed upon the minds even of sober and judicial observers. That incident gave us a lesson in caution by which we hope to profit in the present instance.

The case against the Stanford administration has been given its strongest statement, no doubt, in the report made by a committee of members of the American Economic Association. The names of the men signatory to that statement must command respect for what they say, and entitle their argument to a careful consideration. And yet we are bound to say that their plea is in certain respects disingenuous. It certainly gives to a casual reader the impression that it is made with the official sanction of the Association to which the signers belong, whereas the Committee was in fact self-constituted, and represents only itself. Our suspicions are also aroused by the language of the report, in which it is darkly hinted that the most damaging facts in the possession of the Committee have not been included, but are

held in reserve for a possible future publication. It was clearly the duty of these gentlemen to state their case once for all as strongly as possible; as it is, their action is such as to lessen confidence in their findings. Again, it must be remembered that this Report is the result of an investigation at long range, made by means of correspondence only, and as such is liable to errors of judgment. Moreover, nearly all the controversialists who have rushed to join in the attack upon the Western University are Eastern men who cannot, in the nature of things, have that close acquaintance with the facts which is so essential to the assumption of a truly judicial attitude. Their judgment seems to be based either upon an unquestioning acceptance of the conclusions of the Committee, or upon purely *a priori* reasoning. When they take such forms as the grave suggestion that a professorial trade union should be organized, and the officious warning that the ethics of the educational calling will be violated by the acceptance of a chair in Stanford University, they certainly do not commend themselves to the judicious.

Turning now to the aspects of the case as they present themselves from the Stanford point of view, we find more than enough to counterbalance the *ex cathedra* pronouncements of a wilderness of long range critics. We find, first of all, the report of the Committee of Alumni appointed to make a special investigation of the matter, and this report is emphatic in its statement that freedom of teaching has not been attacked by the administration. Reaching a conclusion diametrically opposite to that reached by the Eastern Committee, the balance of judgment would, on the whole, appear to be in its favor. Against the greater experience and reputation of the Eastern men, the close familiarity of the Western men with all the facts of the situation may reasonably be urged as an offset, and the question of possible interestedness does not seem likely to have entered into the one report more than into the other. Moreover, the findings of this Committee of Alumni are approved of by an overwhelming preponderance of student and faculty opinion. Such men as Professor Anderson and Professor Flügel, to name only two of those who have rallied to the defence of the administration, are not the sort of men to compromise with hypocrisy, or condone an offence against a principle which they hold sacred. Nor is that clear-headed and outspoken champion of all good and honest intellectual

causes, Mr. Charles F. Lummis, who has been in close touch with the situation all the time, likely to be deceived by any sort of pretence or disingenuous evasion of the facts. Finally, President Jordan himself, who is the very embodiment of intellectual honesty and moral courage, has declared in unequivocal terms that the principle of freedom of teaching has been in no way involved in the recent occurrences. The attempt to accuse him of paltering with words in a double sense has no more basis than a few casual remarks about the character and ability of the person who has made all this disturbance, remarks evidently made out of pure kindness of heart, and now twisted into the evidence of double-dealing.

The plain facts of the case seem to be that the instructor whose dismissal has raised all this bother is a young man who has never been able to rise to a sense of the dignity and responsibility of his position. His defects of taste and of intellectual balance have long been understood and deplored by his associates, and at last his services have been dispensed with — reluctantly, because of the outcry that is sure to be made in such a case, because also of regard for the reputation of the instructor himself. His position in the University had always been probationary, and this fact is in itself almost sufficient to dispose of the whole controversy. Before a man has received a permanent appointment, the authorities of no institution are accountable to the public for their dealings with him. This distinction between permanent and probationary appointments is of the utmost importance, but surprisingly little attention has been paid to it during the recent discussion. There must be a period during which a man's character and capabilities are being tested, and while that period lasts, something like arbitrary action concerning him must be held legitimate. Upon no other condition than this can a strong university faculty be organized.

After all, when serious people set themselves to discussing the principle of *Lehrfreiheit*, they are thinking of something very different from this tempest in a Stanford teapot. They are thinking of the deliberate attempts of obscurantist and reactionary authorities to stifle intellectual endeavor, and to impede the progress of the great creative ideas that from time to time transform our modes of thought. They are thinking of such things as the occasional official efforts made in Germany during the last century to force all university teaching

into conformity with the ideas of the monarchy and the established church. They are thinking of such things as the effort, made so energetically in the generation just preceding our own, to deny a hearing to the doctrine of evolution, and to discourage its promulgation in the recognized institutions of learning. They are thinking of all sorts of attempts to influence or cajole or threaten thinkers of achieved reputation, in order that the fabric of conventional falsehood may not be undermined and totter to its fall. They are not thinking at all of the merely disciplinary questions that must arise in every university when dealing with the eccentricities and the lapses from good taste or good judgment of its young men, on trial for advancement in their academic career. Let us remember all the while that the case at Stanford is the case of young Professor Ross, of whom few people would ever have heard had his grievances not been exploited by journalism, and who was never in permanent appointment. It is not, for example, and by way of startling contrast, the case of Professor Norton at Harvard, or of Professor Sumner at Yale, or of Professor von Holst at Chicago. Nor, we may add, is it the case of President Jordan at Stanford. All of these gentlemen have made public utterances during the past two or three years that must have been highly objectionable to the constituted authorities. But the suggestion that these men have imperiled their positions by their boldness of speech is too preposterous for a moment's consideration. It is when we try to imagine a case of this sort that we come fully to understand how securely the principle of *Lehrfreiheit* is guarded by the authorities of our great universities, and how certainly, should they once fail in their trust, would they be forced back into the path of duty by the overwhelming pressure of public opinion.

#### COMMUNICATIONS.

##### "LIBRARY PRIVILEGES FOR RURAL DISTRICTS." —A FURTHER WORD.

(To the Editor of THE DIAL.)

In your issue of January 16, there appeared a communication regarding the opening of the Brumback Library at Van Wert, Ohio, from Mr. E. I. Antrim, in which the following sentences occur: "Most of the cities and many of the larger towns and villages of our country have their public libraries; it remained for this Ohio County to inaugurate a movement that may eventually bring library privileges where they are most

needed, namely, to the rural districts . . . Under the stimulus already given, Cincinnati has extended its field of library work to all parts of Hamilton County, and several other counties have been discussing the advisability of imitating the example of Van Wert County."

In your issue of March 16, Mr. A. L. Day takes exception to Mr. Antrim's statements, and with the greatest of respect for the officials of the Van Wert library, and the sincerest and heartiest appreciation of the noble gift of Mr. Brumback, I wish to add a further word opposing the idea set forth in Mr. Antrim's communication, and declared in the address of presentation on the occasion of the dedication, that the Van Wert library is the pioneer in the matter of furnishing "library privileges to the rural districts." The law which made possible the acceptance of Mr. Brumback's gift of a library building — for the county must hereafter support the library — was passed April 26, 1898. The agreement with the County Commissioners was made July 30, 1898, the building was completed and dedicated January 1, 1901, and the residents of the county first had the privileges of the library January 28, 1901.

The late A. W. Whelpley, for many years the Librarian of the Public Library of Cincinnati, in his annual report for 1892 strongly urged that the privileges of Cincinnati's great library be extended to the residents of Hamilton County — the county within which Cincinnati is situate. On April 21, 1898, an act was passed by the General Assembly of Ohio (93 O. L. 191) by which our library was taken from the control of the Board of Education of the School district and placed in the hands of a Board of Trustees. This board was given power to make a levy of 3-10 of a mill upon all the taxable property of the county. In 1900 this levy was increased to 5-10 of a mill (94 O. L. 204). The act provided:

*Sec. 3999a* (Rev. St. of Ohio). "Each and every resident of the county within which is situate any city of the first grade of the first class, having therein established a public library, shall be entitled to the free use of such library, reading rooms, and any branch of the same, and all the privileges thereof."

*Sec. 3999b.* "They (the trustees) shall have power and it shall be their duty to establish in said city and throughout the county within which is situated said library, reading rooms, branch libraries and library stations in connection with said library, and to lease and furnish said rooms, buildings or parts thereof as are required for such purposes, and to pay all necessary expenses connected therewith."

Immediately upon the passage of the act, the residents of Hamilton County were entitled to all the privileges of the Public Library of Cincinnati. The first card issued to a county resident, outside of the city limits, was under date of May 6, 1898. The delivery station system provided for in the act, whereby the books are delivered at convenient stations throughout the county, was opened June 10, 1899. The circulation through these stations for the year 1900 was 179,541. There are now in operation forty stations and thirteen traveling libraries (the latter in places not easily accessible from the stations). After the passage of the act of 1900 authorizing the increased levy, the trustees offered to assume the control of each library in the county which had been maintained at public expense. Under this offer the trustees have now under their management four branch libraries.

The simple statement of the foregoing facts and

dates should be sufficient to refute the claim made for the Van Wert library. The Cincinnati act is *five days older* than the Van Wert act. The privileges of the Public Library of Cincinnati had been free to every resident of Hamilton County for nearly three years before the residents of Van Wert County had the use of a book in the Van Wert library.

But it is all in the interest of the greatest good to the greatest number, or to use the motto of the American Library Association, "the best reading for the largest number at the least cost." However, there is an honor in being the first to extend to your fellow man such a boon as good reading, and if Cincinnati is entitled to that honor for being the first to extend the use of her 225,000 volumes to the "rural districts," we most assuredly desire to retain the same, for we are proud of having "blazed the way."

W. T. PORTER,  
Trustee Public Library.

Cincinnati, March 19, 1901.

#### THE GRAND OLD MAN OF JAPAN.

(To the Editor of THE DIAL.)

By the death of Mr. Yukichi Fukuzawa, Japan has suffered the loss of one of its truly great men. From the fact that he lived in the Mita District of Tokyo, he was generally called the "Sage of Mita"; but he was often called "the grand old man of Japan." He was one of the early Japanese students of Dutch and English. In 1858 he came from Nagasaki to Yedo, and opened a school which was the nucleus of the great institution now known as the Keioijiku, with academic, collegiate, and university courses. This school was not closed during the Revolutionary War; even during the Battle of Nyeno (1869), his school continued in session in another section of the city, and his students were studying Wayland's Moral Science. From this school have gone forth hundreds of able young men who have distinguished themselves in all departments of life. As the Japan "Times" says, "It was in this school and under the eye of its great master that the art of public speaking was first practiced; in fact, the Japanese word for a public speech [oration], now so generally used, was coined by Mr. Fukuzawa himself. He may, indeed, be called a great educator, or teacher."

In 1882 he established a daily paper called *Jiji Shimpō* ("News of the Times," or "Times"), which holds in Japan the same prominent place that its namesakes hold in London and New York. Although in certain points that paper may be surpassed by some contemporary, yet it is, on the whole, what it claims to be, "the No. 1 daily of Japan." The editorials by Mr. Fukuzawa could always be recognized by their simple, clear, and forcible style, and their instructive and elevating tone. In view of the influence of his journal, he may again be called a great educator, or editor.

With reference to his style of writing, it should also be noted that he shares with Mr. Fukuchi "the honor of having introduced what may be called the natural style in Japanese literature as distinguished from the stilted Chinese style."

He was a prolific writer: his total output is said to have been "50 different kinds of books, comprising 105 volumes." (It must, however, be understood that a Japanese "volume" is rather small.) His writings were principally on social, political, and moral topics, and have wielded a powerful influence in Modern Japan.

For instance, he "did more than anybody else to emancipate the fair sex from the restraints of the old-fashioned code of morality, by the publication of his 'Criticisms of Kailbara's Great Learning for Women' and his own 'New Great Learning for Women.'" From a third point of view, therefore, he may be called a great educator, or author.

He might have been Minister of Education, or have received a patent of nobility; but he refused public office and despised titles, except such as "the great commoner," which was sometimes conferred upon him. His life was pure and blameless; and his moral teachings were of the loftiest type. He practiced what he preached, so that he was once more a great educator, or exemplar.

The Japan "Mail" says of him: "As a leader of the new civilization, it would be difficult to over-rate the benefits conferred by him on his country." "He is described as the great motive force of Japan's modern civilization; the man who did more than all his contemporaries to promote the spread of a spirit of true liberalism."

Whether as teacher, editor, essayist, author, or moralist, Mr. Fukuzawa deserves the highest rank among the "men of letters of New Japan."

ERNEST W. CLEMENT.  
Tokyo, Feb. 18, 1901.

#### THE MOTHER TONGUE.

(To the Editor of THE DIAL.)

The efforts of THE DIAL towards improving the instruction in English in the secondary schools and in the universities, have been highly appreciated by the language teachers of the country, and the agitation thus started has certainly been a stimulus in setting many a teacher to thinking and to acting. That the subject is one of the most important, if not the most serious, problems with which educators have to deal, no one will deny.

Now and then there appears a case that seems utterly hopeless. At a recent examination in English for admission into one of the universities, the candidates were asked, among other things, to write a sketch of some character from literature, no restriction being placed upon the choice. One young man, who had "taken" English three or more years in a high school, but evidently had not been able to retain it, produced an interesting essay; it appears below *verbatim* and *literatim*, and with the original punctuation:

"Lord. Byron. was a brilliant writer of prose. he was a eripple being crippled both being turned in he wor a long clok to conseal his feet, but never the less for all his deformities he was a great swimer, he most alway swam alone, he could swim for hours befor becoming tired."

This, then, represents not only all the young man can write about any character in literature, but also his sense of accuracy and of form.

It is needless to say that the candidate was not admitted; he was sent back, with the blessing of the examining committee, to take a few more doses, and, in all probability, will finally be declared incurable. Does the fault lie in the training and experience of the physician, or is the patient's constitution, on account of neglect in early childhood, too weak to bear the heroic treatment that seems necessary?

CAROLUS.  
March 16, 1901.

**The New Books.****A JOURNALIST'S REMINISCENCES.\***

There is an old story of an Irish butler who boasted that he was so skilled in his calling that he could put a quart of wine into a pint decanter; and we have often wished that biographers could be brought to emulate in their province this man's powers of compression. We do not say this with the intention of casting a special reflection on Mr. Stillman's two-volume autobiography now before us, but in reference to the curious fact that even men who in other walks of literature are honorably distinguished by a Spartan continence of speech are apt to throw moderation to the winds and go on forever, like Tennyson's brook or Mr. Alcott the philosopher, the moment they begin writing biography.

Mr. Stillman's autobiography was begun at the instance of the late Mr. Houghton, the publisher, and notwithstanding its occasional diffuseness it bears out the opinion of its probable value of that excellent judge of men and books. The story of the author's own doings is worth telling, and had Mr. Stillman left unrecorded his memories and impressions of the many interesting people he has foregathered with during his somewhat roving and desultory career as painter and journalist it would have been a real loss to the public.

In his opening chapters Mr. Stillman gives an account of his home life during boyhood, which is an altogether capital picture of Puritan family life, abounding in vivid touches of characterization, and conveying an adequate idea of the spirit and tendencies, for evil as for good, of New England Puritanism in its archaic severity. After reading this most interesting, if in its details at times somewhat repellent and painful, section of the book one can only wonder how the warm humanity and genial bohemianism of the author's manhood could have germinated in so frosty an atmosphere. The somewhat prolix chapters dealing with Mr. Stillman's school days and his three years' stay at Union College, Schenectady, are followed by a brief account of his art studies in America, in England, and at Paris. It was with the opening of this period of art study that his rovings (we use the word in no disrespectful or derogatory sense) began. In

1849 Mr. Stillman went to England to see Turner's pictures, and at Turner's gallery in London he had the good fortune to see not only the eccentric painter himself, but his eloquent champion, Mr. Ruskin. Griffiths, a kindly, honest man for an art-dealer, had been touched by the young stranger's enthusiasm, and introduced him one day to Turner as a young artist who had a great admiration for his work, and would be glad to take him by the hand. The response, if not cordial, was at least Turneresque. Says Mr. Stillman:

"It was difficult to reconcile my conception of the great artist with this little, and, to casual observation, insignificant old man with a nose like an eagle's beak, though a second sight showed that his eye, too, was like an eagle's, bright, penetrating, and restless. Half awed and half surprised, I held out my hand. He put his behind him, regarding me with a humorous, malicious look, saying nothing. Confused, and not a little mortified, I turned away, and, walking down the gallery, went to studying the pictures again. When I looked his way again he held out his hand to me. . . . He gave me a hearty hand-shake, and in his oracular way said, 'Humph — (nod) if you come to England again — humph (nod) — humph (nod)', and another hand-shake with more cordiality and a nod for good-by. I never saw a keener eye than his, and the way he held himself up, so straight that he seemed almost to lean backwards, with his forehead thrown forward, and the piercing eyes looking out from under their heavy brows, and his diminutive stature coupled with the imposing bearing, combined to make a very vivid impression on me."

Mr. Stillman recalls that Turner said of his own pictures in the course of the interview, "I wish they were all put in a blunderbuss and shot off!" but, he adds, "he looked pleased at the simultaneous outburst of protest on the part of Griffiths and myself."

Mr. Stillman's account of his early ventures in journalism, in "spiritism," in political conspiracy (he became associated with Kossuth in 1852 and went to Europe on a secret mission for him), in "roughing it" in the Adirondack wilderness, is followed by the charming episode of the "Adirondack Club"—one of the richest chapters in the book. The Club was the outcome of Mr. Stillman's enthusiastic stories of his camping experiences. Its members were Emerson, Agassiz, Dr. Howe, Professor Wyman, Judge Hoar, Dr. Binney, John Holmes, Horatio Woodman, and the author. Longfellow was asked to be of the party, but he declined on learning that Emerson had bought a gun.

"Is it true that Emerson is going to take a gun?" he asked me; and when I said that he had finally decided to do so, he ejaculated, "Then somebody will be shot!" and would talk no more of going."

Dr. Holmes also was asked to join; but the

\***THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A JOURNALIST.** By William J. Stillman. In two volumes. With portraits. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Autoocrat had little sympathy with woods and savagery, and was loath to leave his beloved Boston. Says Mr. Stillman :

" He loved his Cambridge friends serenely, Lowell, Agassiz, and Wyman, I think, above others; but he enjoyed himself most of all, and Boston more than anything on earth. He was lifted above ennui and discontent by a most happy satisfaction with the rounded world of his own individuality and belongings. Of the three men whom I have personally known in the world who seemed most satisfied with what fate and fortune had made them,—namely, Gladstone, Professor Freeman, and Holmes,—I think Holmes enjoyed himself the most."

At Saranac, *en route* to the camping-place, an amusing incident occurred. Rumor had spread the report of the impending advent of the distinguished party of "campers," and the selectmen of the town had appointed a committee to receive them. The community was on the *qui vive* to see, not Emerson or Lowell, but Agassiz—the man who preferred life in America to the senatorship and the keepership of the Jardin des Plantes offered him by the Emperor of the French. The heart of democracy was touched, and Saranac turned out in force to meet the plain man who had slighted the advances of an Emperor.

" A reception was accorded, and they (the committee) came, having taken care to provide themselves with an engraved portrait of the scientist, to guard against a personation and a waste of their respects. The head of the delegation, after having carefully compared Agassiz to the engraving, turned gravely to his followers and said, ' Yes, it's him'; and they proceeded with the same gravity to shake hands in their order, ignoring all other luminaries."

It is not recorded that Emerson used the gun, the purchase of which had caused Mr. Longfellow's doleful prediction. His "hunting" seems to have been in the main emblematical, like the Emperor of China's yearly ploughing. But on one occasion he developed a trace of the primitive longing to "kill something."

" One Sunday morning, when all the others went out for the drive of the deer, Emerson asked me to take him out on the lake to some quiet place for meditation. We landed in a deep bay, where the seclusion was most complete, and he went into the woods to meditate. Presently we heard the baying of the hound as he circled round the lake, on the hillsides, for the deer were reluctant at that season to take to the water, and gave a long chase; and, as he listened, he began to take in the excitement of the hunters, and finally broke out abruptly, ' Let us go after the deer'; and down the lake we went, flying at our best, but we arrived too late,—Lowell had killed the deer. He said to me later, and emphatically, ' I must kill a deer'; and one night we went out 'jack-hunting' to enable him to realize that ambition."

The "jack-hunting," however, came to naught, so far as Emerson's ambition was con-

cerned, for, although three deer were sighted successively in easy range, the philosopher seems to have had as many attacks of that acute paralysis of the faculties known to hunters as "buck fever"—though Mr. Stillman kindly ascribes the failure to pull trigger to inability to see the game.

Mr. Stillman was consul at Rome in the early sixties, and his chapter on his experiences there deals very frankly with the then moral and political condition of the papal city, which seems to have been unspeakably bad. Brigandage was rife, and common morality, even among the native clergy, was rare. When urged by the French authorities to license and regulate the disreputable houses, Pius IX. replied that "every house was a brothel, and it was useless to license any." Mr. Stillman quotes, with thinly veiled approval, a popular saying that "if you wanted to go to a brothel you must go in the daytime, for at night they were full of priests"; but he adds, "Let me not be charged with making of this state of things an accusation against the Catholic religion." Roman misrule was due to priestly inexperience in and official incapacity for civil administration; and the situation was made worse by the "Italian constitutional indifference to questions of common morality." As to Pius IX., Mr. Stillman found him not only a devout man, but "an excellent and admirable one," a profound believer in the divine warrant and direction of his pontificate, but incapacitated for civil rule simply because it could not be carried out on ecclesiastical principles.

Cardinal Antonelli, the real ruler of the Papal States, Mr. Stillman roundly describes as the "very impersonation of unscrupulous and malignant intellect, subtle with all the Italian subtlety, and unscrupulous as any of the brigands from the community in which he had his origin."

" Antonelli had a face which gave one an idea of the expression 'beauté du Diable,' for a more perfect type of Satanic intelligence and malignity than it showed at times I cannot conceive. If I had been a figure painter, I should certainly have painted him as Mephistopheles, as he appeared in the audience room in his close-fitting purple costume with scarlet trimmings, his long coat-tails flying behind him when he moved, like the fringe of a flame."

One is not a little surprised to find Mr. Stillman describing Charlotte Cushman, then a member of the American colony at Rome, as a sort of spiritual counterpart of the Mephistophelian Antonelli.

" I think she possessed an utterly selfish nature, was

not at all scrupulous in the attainment of her purposes, and was, in effect, that most dangerous member of society, a strong-willed and large-brained woman without a vestige of principle. . . . She was an immense illustration of a maxim of Dante Rossetti to the effect that artists had nothing to do with morality."

Mr. Stillman goes on to hint darkly at certain "terrible" stories told of the actress by an artist who, when a scene-painter, had known her in New York, and which he cautioned Mr. Stillman not to repeat, since if they got to Miss Cushman's ears "she was quite capable of silencing him (the relator) in the most effective manner"; and, adds the author seriously, "I am of opinion that he judged her correctly, for she must have been a tiger when her passions were roused." This seems really too bad of Mr. Stillman. The gifted Charlotte was perhaps a woman of imperious temper, and by no means a Griselda in point of patience under provocation; but that she was capable of resorting to the stiletto or the bowl, save as stage properties and in the professional way, we are by no means inclined to believe.

Mr. Stillman's second volume is devoted mainly to his consular experiences in Crete, and his adventures in the Balkan countries and the Levant generally as foreign correspondent of the "Times" and other newspapers. Light is shed on Eastern questions, and Greek and Italian politics and politicians are interestingly discussed. An amusing chapter is interpolated on Rossetti and his circle. All in all, Mr. Stillman has given us a very entertaining book, rich in reminiscences of authors and artists, and by no means devoid of charm of style and critical value. The volumes are inviting outwardly — neat, substantial, and well printed.

E. G. J.

#### THE STORY OF FRANGIPANI'S RING.\*

The monograph entitled "Frangipani's Ring," by Dr. Henry Thode, the celebrated aesthetic philosopher and historian, was originally published in London by John Macqueen, in 1894, just as its author was leaving Venice, after a residence of several years, to accept the chair of History of Art in Heidelberg University. For any other man the solution of the problem which the book involves would have been a labor of years. To Dr. Thode it meant only a few days' casual search through the

manuscripts in St. Mark's, together with a few days more spent in other famous libraries and devoted to verification and elaboration of his results; and finally a gratuitous visit to the little village church whose altar-piece forms the theme of the concluding chapter. But back of these rapid, almost intuitive, deductions, and rendering them intelligible, must be understood a life-time of research into the history and the art of mediæval Italy and Germany.

In these days of books for the many, "Frangipani's Ring" is of course emphatically a book for the few. Yet its public should not be limited to the antiquary, familiar with Dr. Thode's more profound works and duly appreciative, as the layman cannot but fail to be, of the erudite industry and nicety of deduction which the elaboration of this little episode displays. No less genuine, if less esoteric, pleasure is in store here for the reader to whom Jan Schorel is an empty name, Dürer none too suggestive of a definite method, and Friuli in 1518 as untrdden country as Hungary ten years later. The casual reader, to be sure, would be certain to find Dr. Thode's enthusiasm too aggressive, the romance he unfolds elusive, and the occasional incisive phrase scarcely worth the cost of a passage down the bristling array of unfamiliar names and through the droning chronicles, not prone to yield up too easily their ghostly memories of dead years. But the "Gentle Reader," to borrow Dr. Crothers's delightful connotation for the audience fit though few, — he who does not read running, who has indeed no great love for the easy beaten track but much for the nooks and byways of literature and history, provided he may explore them in good company, — the Gentle Reader, no less than the antiquary, will find an altogether unique pleasure in hunting down the legend of the ring through the ponderous tomes of the German and Venetian chroniclers and the chatty pages of Marino Sanuto's voluminous diaries.

Not that the question of the ring's ownership is of any great moment, but the search affords opportunity of forming acquaintance by the way with the turbulent, bitter-hearted Frangipanis, with the lovely Apollonia, dear in her youth to an Emperor and later Count Christoph's willing wife, and with her brother Matthew Lang, the courtly humanist, archbishop and cardinal, but best remembered for his unchurchly "What is conscience?" Less intimately do we come to know a pope or two, and the sour-faced Emperor Maximilian. And

\*FRANGIPANI'S RING: An Episode in the Life of Henry Thode. Translated by J. F. C. L. Illustrated. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

over all broods the keen-eyed, thin-lipped Doge Leonardo Loredano, he whom Bellini painted, a spirit of Venice incarnate. For the chief charm of all this pageant is the glimpse it gives of the inscrutable soul of sixteenth century Venice, whose achievements stand out clearly enough on the pages of our histories, but the thoughts of whose heart are hidden, except from the initiated few. Dr. Thode is of course in the secret, which he does his best to share with the appreciative reader.

But it is time to explain that the ring, named Frangipani's, upon the chance sale of which to Dr. Thode hangs the whole tale, is a hoop of finely chased gold, with the legend "Willingly thine own" graven upon it in Gothic script. It was found in the year 1892 by a peasant digging near Pordenone in Friuli. Dr. Thode's romantic interest in the original owner of the ring was immediately focused and deepened by his happening upon a mention of the presence of German troops in Friuli. The dates, 1518 and 1514, agreed with that indicated by the workmanship of the ring. Unable to find detailed reference to any officer except the commander-in-chief, he turned his search, half by chance, to Count Frangipani. Almost at once he came upon an account of Christoph's loss of a relic during the siege of Osopo, "which accident seemed to him to bode only the gravest disaster." A letter of the Countess Apollonia to her captive husband, which the indefatigable Sanuto has copied, was noted by Dr. Thode a few days later. Its contents made him practically certain that the relic was contained in, or perhaps lost at the same time with, a ring which the Countess had given her husband, and an exact duplicate of which she "prays his Lordship" to have graven in Venice that he may wear it "for love's sake and in remembrance of me." The words, she explains, "give the answer to those other words which stand in the ring sent me by your Lordship, the which I have by me."

This is bare fact, a commodity in which Dr. Thode does not deal. Every stage of his investigation is enriched by anecdote and allusion, and presented against a rich background of national or race history. One of the most spirited chapters is that upon the Frangipani family,—passionate, reckless tricksters, faithless heroes, standing with Venice to-day, then back on the Emperor's side to-morrow, possessed by no fixed policy except reconquest of their ancient possessions, and by no fear but a fugitive one for their God. Count Christoph

comes honestly by his burning hatred of the Signoria, honestly too by the disgusting brutality with which he celebrates his first decisive victory, and by the desperate energy whereby, seeking to transform Maximilian's listless aggression upon Venetian territory into a mad war to the death, he brings himself, when he has played out his hand, a priceless hostage to the dingy Torresella.

No less strongly drawn than this stormy warrior, "heir of all the passions and ambitions of his race," is the captive Frangipani, fretting through years of bitter inaction in the city he hates. Watching the gay life below him, he comes to appreciate as never before the power wielded by the long, resistless arm of the Ten, able in the midst of wars with half of Christendom to make their city a haven of peace and luxurious security. He writes lengthy letters to his wife, Apollonia, and his father, the lawless Bernhardin,—curious mixtures of thanks to God who will some day give him the victory, propitiatory references to the noble Signoria (who overlooked his correspondence), fervent expressions of love "eternal and unchanging" for his dear wife and revered father, and carefully explicit statements of his need of bed-linen, short-hose, and good Rhenish ducats for his present necessities. Once he writes out, for the diversion of his keeper, an account of a dream he had, and he has no doubt much leisure for meditation upon the favors of princes and cardinals as well as upon the multitude of his own sins. For these, in characteristic Frangipani fashion, he repents, now that he has nothing better to do. He makes a vow to the Madonna of Chioggia (which Venice never let him pay), and devoutly carves his motto, "My hope is set truly in God," over the grim walls of the Torresella. Perhaps he even took some part in the translation of the Germano-Roman Breviary, which was printed in 1518—three years after Maximilian's Prayer-book.

But before this, in the third year of his imprisonment, came Apollonia to Venice, sick unto death, but ready "to endure the very uttermost" to be with her dearly loved lord. From this point the romance hastens on to its tragic finish. Apollonia died broken-hearted, and the count, left to his own passionate devices, broke prison and spent the eight years until his death in harassing the Venetian frontiers, fighting with the Turks, now as friend, now as enemy, and urging to a white heat the strife of factions in Hungary, whose throne is

evidently the goal of his lawless and ill-fated ambitions.

The scholarly accuracy with which Dr. Thode marshalls his folios is relieved and lightened by his almost childlike enthusiasm over his results. The tracing out of the ring's ownership is truly, as the sub-title of his monograph puts it, "an event in his life," a vivid experience into which he throws all the sentiment of his quaint personality. And if, a better lover than his hero, he cannot suppress an occasional rhapsody over Apollonia, and perhaps reads a bit of himself into the moody Croatian Count, his story is surely none the worse for the fault.

"I read the words—no! I heard them!" he announces naively of the motto on his treasured ring. It is this very freshness and dramatic enthusiasm in his point of view that makes his book unique, and alive in spite of the fact that its complex setting is absolutely new ground for the average reader.

Another quality rare in the antiquary is our author's truly epic feeling for the value of digression. Not without the predilection of his kind for citations and footnotes, he relegates his bibliography to a brief appendix; but he revels in legitimate episode, and is never in too much haste to indulge in a bit of friendly chat upon side-issues. Of Marino Sanuto, the Boswell of sixteenth century Venice, he tells us that his handwriting is "not very legible." The citations from another chronicler, a lorn captain of Vicenza, are prefaced by the wholly irrelevant information that it was he who first set down in writing the sad story of the loves of Romeo and Juliet, as it was told him by a romantic fellow in his troop. Albert Dürer's visit to Venice is introduced *apropos* of a possible meeting between him and Apollonia's brother the goldsmith, while we catch a glimpse of the "monkish brawl" just convulsing Germany as it cast its shadow over the joyless death-bed of Maximilian.

The present edition of "Frangipani's Ring" is a sumptuous one, richly illustrated with very beautiful photographic reproductions. These include portraits of Maximilian and the Doge Leonardo Loredano—a comparison of which goes far toward explaining Venetian triumphs,—odd cuts from Maximilian's and the Frangipani Prayer-books, and photographs of Jan Schorel's altar-piece ordered for the church in Ober-Vellach by Apollonia's daughter and representing, with the kindly leniency of the old masters, Saints Christoph and Apollonia

flanking a central panel of the Holy Family. For this elegant book with its wide margined pages, its curious chapter-headings designed by a friend of Dr. Thode, and its choice reproductions of Dürer and Bellini, the linen cover seems a singularly inappropriate housing.

EDITH KELLOGG DUNTON.

#### THE PERVERSION OF HISTORY.\*

Mr. Ernest Belfort Bax is the author of many excellent works on socialism, and in particular early made a name and a place for himself in an examination of the religious and ethical aspects of the modern socialistic movement. Of late he has turned his attention to history, in monographs upon periods of popular revolution and the men who created them. In this work he has evidently adopted the method of the scholar in the study of his subject, and that of the partisan in the writing of his book. Great labor in research is exhibited, facts are accurately stated and citations are exact, but deductions from those facts are so colored by a bitter socialistic prejudice as to be entirely untrustworthy. Mr. Bax's latest effort, a life of Marat, is a notable example of this biased perspective.

Marat, the *bête noir* of the Girondin historians of the French Revolution, from whom other historians have until recently taken their cue, has commonly been described as a man of little ability, limited influence, unbounded ferocity, and a personality disgusting both in its physical and mental characteristics. From this dictum Mr. Bax rescues his hero. Mr. Bax is not alone nor is he first in portraying his subject in the newer light. All careful modern historians coincide with the view which shows Marat to be in fact a man of education, distinguished as a physician and a scientist. A disciple of Rousseau, he sacrificed position and wealth to the cause of the people, and by the integrity of his conduct, as well as the radical character of his political views, maintained great influence over the Parisian populace. He, far more than Robespierre and his friends, led the Jacobin attack upon the Girondists, standing at first utterly alone in the bitter struggle, and winning his victory by sheer courage and force of will. He was honestly convinced of the necessity of the violence which he urged. Earlier histories fail to state with

\* JEAN PAUL MARAT: The People's Friend. By Ernest Belfort Bax. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co.

sufficient emphasis the influence he exerted, or the devotion of the people to his person.

Mr. Bax brings out all these qualities of person and conditions of influence, and in doing so exhibits unusual biographical ability; but he goes far beyond other writers in his unbounded admiration for Marat's abilities, and in approval of his acts. It is one thing to applaud the purity of Marat's motives, another to approve the motive itself; one thing to uphold his honesty of purpose in the use of violence, another to defend the results of that violence. Mr. Bax yields all his admiration to all that Marat did or wished to do. He does more than this: he defends every act and every incident of Marat's life with the ardor of a fanatical partisan, while the results of such defense are published under the guise of a critical and a scholarly examination of his subject. Moreover, Mr. Bax is either dishonest or illogical in the arguments advanced in Marat's behalf, e.g., Marat denied any honesty of purpose or patriotic enthusiasm to the nobles for their surrender of feudal rights on the famous night of August 4. That Marat should have been thus unjust, is explained by Mr. Bax on the ground of political necessity; he could not risk the loss of political influence by approval of this act of the nobles, "and hence from the politician's point of view, rather than the psychologist's, Marat's caustic criticism appeared completely justified." But inasmuch as Mr. Bax invariably measures his hero from the standpoint of the psychologist, as he must in order to defend his acts with any degree of success, his inconsistency here weakens his cause.

Naturally the author's greatest difficulty arises from the necessity to explain and condone Marat's continual invocation of the use of violence to secure and maintain social and political revolution. It is certain that Marat believed force necessary to secure these ends, and was not only not bloodthirsty, as his enemies accused him of being, but was even personally distressed at the necessity of using such means. But Mr. Bax is not fortunate in his treatment of this subject. Writing of various exhortations in the *Ami du Peuple* to lop off the heads of aristocrats, he says:

"There can be no doubt whatever that by such utterances as these, Marat, whose single-minded object was to save the Revolution from the various plots which there is no denying were at this time being constantly hatched against it, was only concerned to keep public attention alive to the manœuvres of the Court and its satellites."

He concludes with a quotation from a "Fortnightly Review" article by Mr. Bowen Graves.

"Threats of bloodshed are, no doubt, only too frequent, but always in language such as, to an impartial mind, excludes the idea of calculation. One day it is ten thousand heads that must fall, the next it is a hundred thousand, a third it drops to fifty thousand, a fourth to twenty, and so on. A few hours before his death, he tells us in his journal what he meant by them: 'I used them,' he says, 'with a view to produce a strong impression on men's minds, and to destroy all fatal security.'"

Thus Marat is here acquitted of any intention actually to carry out his threats. But in another chapter, treating of Marat as a political power, Mr. Bax, in order to prove the personal magnetism of his hero, recounts a conversation between Marat and Robespierre in which the latter said he supposed the "sanguinary demands for the blood of enemies of liberty were only spoken in the air, and were not seriously meant." Marat indignantly denied this.

"As to its being no mere rhetorical form, he assured Robespierre that, after the horrible affair of Nancy, he could have decimated the barbarous deputies who applauded it; that he would willingly have sent the infamous judges of the Chatelet to the stake; that again, after the massacre of the Champ de Mars, if he had but found two thousand men animated with the same sentiments as himself, he would have placed himself at their head, poignarded the General (Lafayette) in the midst of his brigand-battalions, burnt the despot in his palace, and strangled the traitorous representatives in their seats, as he had declared at the time. 'Robespierre listened to me with terror,' he says, 'he grew pale and was silent for some time.'"

So after having asserted that Marat did not really mean to proceed to extremities, Mr. Bax, in his desire to emphasize his hero's political influence, reverses his previous judgment.

These extracts refer to a period when Marat had not yet had the opportunity of putting into effect his threats of violence. When, later, Marat really became a leader in the September massacres, Mr. Bax shifts the ground of his defense to an insistence upon the purity of Marat's motives, and to a favorite comparison with the acts of Thiers at the time of the Parisian commune of 1871. He says:

"The thousand odd victims (of the September Massacres) were almost wholly well-to-do hangers-on of the Court. But who were the twenty or thirty thousand victims of 1871? Almost wholly workmen, partisans of a cause avowedly hostile to wealth and privilege, and therefore hated by wealth and privilege. Herein lies the ground of the divergence in the world's judgment of the two events. If the 'world' would only be candid in the matter, and avow openly that it likes well-to-do Royalist plotters, and dislikes Proletarian insurgents, we should know where we were, and the issue would at least be clear."

Putting aside other considerations tending to form the "world's" judgment upon these two events, it is at least clear that a policy of violence, solely destructive in its purpose, and failing in its objects, cannot stand in popular judgment, with a violent constructive policy that succeeded. Looking only at the purity of motive, as does Mr. Bax in defense of Marat, it is difficult to see why an equal purity of motive should not be ascribed to Thiers. Yet Thiers is a "scoundrel," while Marat is a hero. In a like manner Mr. Bax characterizes each of Marat's opponents: Lafayette is a rascal, Mirabeau a traitor, Bailly a silly-minded savant. The royalists and constitutional monarchists are always denied any patriotic honesty of purpose, and Marat is always right in regarding them as intriguing plotters, and fit subjects for violent retribution. Surely if the "lying Carlyle" has perverted history in the interest of a class, Mr. Bax is equally guilty in the interest of a social theory. Of Marat's assassination he writes:

"Oh, exponents of a class public opinion, satellites of privileged power and wealth, whose tap of indignation and gassy horror is always turned on to the full whenever a representative of privileged class-interest is smitten down — you who can slaver a slain monarch or statesman with undeserved adulation, who can fulminate against the author of his death at the top of your voices, when will you find your cant no longer profitable? What has been your attitude towards the 'People's Friend' and the dastardly wretch who murdered him — her sick and helpless victim? As one might only expect, your sympathy has changed sides. Your 'horror' at assassination has suddenly evaporated. For the man who suffered a four years' martyrdom for his convictions and for the cause of the disinherited, and who finally sealed his testimony with his blood, you have no words but those of coarse vituperation and the foulest calumnies that malice can devise. . . . To every unprejudiced reader of history the deed of Charlotte Corday must appear as the most dastardly, cruel, and wanton political assassination in the world's archives."

Invective is not the weapon best suited to win a hostile "world," nor will a denial of patriotic motives to the opponents of Marat enable Mr. Bax to convince the "unprejudiced reader of history." Thus his very partisanship forbids the realization of his object. Has he an object? The "lying Carlyle" did not intentionally pervert history, for he gave the facts as he knew them. Mr. Bax, idealizing Marat, stating the facts of his life and influence, and mis-stating the motives of other patriots, seeks to emphasize the rights of a propaganda of socialistic reform, as against all constituted government, and to deny to such governments the right of self-defense. He has not merely

perverted history: he has prostituted it, for it is impossible to believe that a man of Mr. Bax's ability and scholarship, as exhibited in other writings, is in this instance either unconsciously dishonest or honestly illogical. It is unfortunate for the reputation of Marat that the author's purpose, evident to the most casual reader, casts an unjust doubt on the real greatness of his hero.

EPHRAIM D. ADAMS.

#### OUTLINES OF GERMAN LITERATURE.\*

In easy and popular style, Professor R. W. Moore has presented the main outlines of German literature in his "History of German Literature." The book is a revision and extension of a course prepared for English readers, which has been tested for several years in college classes. Its purpose is to offer in a concise and attractive way a course for students and others who wish to know something about "the great men and the important works of German literature." The characteristics of the different literary movements are clearly stated; the writers of each period are treated according to their importance, and brief *résumés* give a general knowledge of their best works.

As is to be expected, the main portion is devoted to the literature of the modern period, beginning with Luther. Luther's work in giving to the German nation a uniform, standard literary language is justly praised as his "greatest service to literature. Especially through his translation of the Bible, which came into the people's hands all through Germany, did this new High German gain a foothold, and become the exclusive literary language, that has remained until the present time" (p. 59). Perhaps more space should have been devoted to his work, which was the most important of any before the classical period. His reforms were not confined to religious beliefs, but influenced all parts of life by exalting the individual and stimulating personal effort. His prose writings show great variety of style, and contributed much to the development of the literature by arousing a national feeling and stirring men to mental action.

The classical period receives the fullest treatment, as it deserves. The opening of the period by Klopstock, the development under

\* HISTORY OF GERMAN LITERATURE. By Robert Webber Moore, Professor of German in Colgate University. Hamilton, N. Y.: Colgate University Press.

Lessing and Herder to the full maturity under Goethe and Schiller, are well described. As with special preference the author dwells on the two greatest names, the poets of *Faust* and *Wallenstein*. The latter he calls "the first and greatest poet" in the popular mind. "His poetry by its wide circulation and its natural genuineness has nourished in the German people the most noble sentiments — love for the fatherland, for freedom, for honor, for justice and truth, for friendship and fidelity" (p. 175). In Goethe, on the other hand, "were united Klopstock's ability to enrich the language, Lessing's clearness of vision and bold individuality, Wieland's elegance and grace, Herder's universality, and Schiller's rhythm and rhetoric. His works and his influence will endure as long as language lasts" (p. 187).

Of the multitude of authors of the present age, the most important are briefly discussed, and the various literary tendencies are clearly brought out. The tendency during the last few years is described as a "revolt of the working classes against the middle classes." Some will miss familiar authors, although the list of those mentioned is quite complete. Bertha von Suttner's "Waffen Nieder" might have been used as a good illustration of the "novels of purpose" (p. 251). Johanna Ambrosius, whose poetry so touched the people recently, and Rosegger, whose simple sketches are full of the breath of nature, seem to deserve some brief recognition.

Credit might have been given (p. 198) to the scholarly labors of Jacob and William Grimm in the domain of mediæval literature and especially in legend and folk-lore. Mention might also have been made of the celebrated historians of the present age, such as Mommsen, Ranke, von Sybel, and Treitschke, whose works are ornaments of literature as well as of scholarship. But these criticisms are slight compared to the merit of the work as a whole, which will prove a boon to college classes and to many general readers. About a hundred illustrations, all of authentic or historical nature, are an attractive feature.

W. A. CHAMBERLIN.

CHARLOTTE M. YONGE, chiefly known for her numerous books for girls, died March 24, in Winchester, England, at the age of 78. Miss Yonge's first story was published when she was but 21, and her work has been so prolific that the titles of her books now fill eight pages in the British Museum library catalogue.

#### RECENT ECONOMIC LITERATURE.\*

For several decades past, studies made by English-speaking economists in the theory of distribution have been mostly of a fragmentary character. The promulgation of the law of marginal utility by Jevons and the Austrian writers has been followed by a mass of literature dealing with theories of value and price, and numerous attempts have been made to apply these theories to the valuation of labor, the origin of interest, and to explaining the existence of surplus-values in the shape of profits and rent. Not until recent years have there been serious attempts made to harmonize and consolidate these theories into a general theory of distribution. Of these attempts none seems more satisfactory or more likely to find a permanent place in the literature of economics than the works of Messrs. Clark and Hobson now before us.

Both writers have contributed largely to the development and extension of the theories above mentioned. Professor Clark's theoretical work alone covers a period of twenty-five years, while, for at least a decade, Mr. Hobson has been prominent among the British economists of the newest school.

There is not space within the limits of this article to do more than give a scanty notice to the theory of distribution developed by each author, and there is no room to institute an adequate comparison between them. Perhaps even a lengthy comparison would at present be premature, since Professor Clark's work is an unfinished one, and it is only in the second volume which he promises that we may expect to find work analogous to that done by Mr. Hobson in his present treatise. Nevertheless, there are some points of resemblance which may be noted, and some points of difference between the theories of the two writers which may be briefly touched upon. Both writers agree in making the price of commodities the starting point in the theory of distribution. Professor Clark takes normal price as his starting point, for he is investigating distribution in a static society in which all disturbing forces are eliminated and competition alone has free play. Mr. Hobson, on the other hand, takes as his starting point the market price of commodi-

\* THE DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH. By John Bates Clark. New York: The Macmillan Co.

THE ECONOMICS OF DISTRIBUTION. By John A. Hobson. New York: The Macmillan Co.

THE TRUST PROBLEM. By Jeremiah Whipple Jenks. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.

THE TRUSTS. By William Miller Collier. New York: The Baker & Taylor Co.

ECONOMIC CRIMES. By Edward D. Jones. New York: The Macmillan Co.

RURAL WEALTH AND WELFARE. By George T. Fairchild. New York: The Macmillan Co.

THE GOSPEL OF WEALTH, and Other Timely Essays. By Andrew Carnegie. New York: The Century Co.

WAR AND LABOUR. By Michael Anitschkow. New York: Longmans, Green, & Co.

ties, because his study of distribution begins with the bargaining process which goes on in actual life between buyer and seller. Competition does not in such a case fix the price of commodities, but only the limits below which the seller will not go and above which the buyer will not go. Between these two limits the actual price is determined by the superior bargaining power of a single buyer or seller. This leads to an element of forced gain that accrues to that side of buyers or sellers which possesses the shrewdest bargainer. In addition to this, there is a differential gain shared in by all buyers and sellers whose subjective valuations lie beyond the limits within which the price is fixed. In a static state, such as is described by Professor Clark, no element of forced gain could appear. Each party to the bargain in fixing a price would secure the full measure of its productivity. Applied to the case of the factors of production, free competition tends "to give labor what it creates, to capital what it creates, and to entrepreneurs what the coördinating function creates." In both theories, the element of differential gain still remains. If, for example, on a given amount of land a number of units of labor of equal productivity be applied unit by unit, the productivity of the labor will diminish after a certain point has been reached. As the units of labor are supposedly equal, the product of the final unit will fix the wages of each and every other unit, and a rent will accrue to land as a result of the surplus created by the application of the earlier units. This is rent in the Ricardian sense, a differential gain secured by land as a result of the diminishing productivity of labor upon the land. But we may have the same thing in the case of capital. The application of successive units of labor to a fixed amount of capital will result in differential gains which accrue in this instance to capital. Reversing the process and applying units of capital to a given amount of labor, we find capital subject to the same law of diminishing returns, and labor in this case secures a surplus, rent. This extension of rent by Professor Clark to all the factors of production is exactly paralleled in the discussion by Mr. Hobson. Corresponding to the forced gain in the sale of commodities, there may be a marginal rent in the sale of the factors of production which is not the same as the differential rent explained by Ricardo as accruing to land and by Professor Clark as due to all the factors of production. We have already stated that Professor Clark does not find this forced gain or marginal rent existing in a static society. What we here wish to emphasize is that both writers agree in extending the conception of differential rents to labor and capital as well as to land. Mr. Hobson holds that we cannot speak of a margin of employment for land any more than we can for capital and labor. If we can say that the worst land in cultivation bears no rent, we can just as well say that the worst placed capital gets no interest and the worst employed labor receives no wage. If this theory be true that a differential

gain may under certain circumstances accrue to labor, it is clear that we cannot speak of an expropriation of the product of labor by capitalists and land-owners. The distribution of the surplus will depend upon the relative supply of the three factors of production. If labor is scarce as compared to capital and land, the surplus will go to labor, and we might with equal fairness speak of the exploitation of capital by the laborer. There is no exploitation involved in giving to any factor the share which the final unit produces.

The recent interest in trusts has brought forward numerous books, pamphlets, and magazine articles dealing with that interesting and perplexing problem. Among the discussions of this topic most favorably received have been the recent books by Professor Jenks and Mr. Collier, which must here be dealt with more briefly than they deserve. Both works are written for the general reader rather than for the advanced student in economics, and with few exceptions they contain little that has not been made available to the student by earlier and more complete investigations. The scope of the inquiry is practically the same in each of the volumes, and the two authors agree in the main in their conclusions. Both writers admit that the chief cause of the growth of industrial combinations in the past quarter century has been intense and often wasteful competition. Both authors also agree in the statement that special privileges such as patents, tariff legislation, and railway discriminations, have often aided in this growth. Professor Jenks is, however, more logical in his attitude toward these privileges than is Mr. Collier. For the latter, having admitted that competition is the chief and sufficient cause of trusts, maintains that the abolition of these special privileges would cause the disappearance of the majority of the trusts. It should also be noted that Professor Jenks views with more concern the disappearance of competition as a force which controls prices, than does Mr. Collier. Both authors, however, regard potential competition as in the main a sufficient safeguard for the consumer of trust-made commodities in cases where neither legal nor natural monopolies exist. A study of the prices charged by some of the great industrial combinations such as the sugar, whiskey, kerosene, tin-plate, and wire and steel trusts, made by Professor Jenks for the United States Industrial Commission, leads him to the conclusion that while prices have fallen since the establishment of these combinations the general level of prices is somewhat higher than would have probably prevailed had competition had full play in these industries. The statements often made by trust managers that industrial combinations have made the market for their products more steady seems to have little justification. The temptation to raise prices, or to maintain them at a high level, is so strong that when once a monopoly has been established few trust managers have been able to resist the desire for high profits. This in the

case of capitalistic monopolies has inevitably resulted in the bringing into the field of new capital to compete with the trust, and before the latter could regain its former supremacy it has been obliged to buy up or coerce these competing establishments.

The most serious menace to the public from the trusts is probably to be found in the methods by which these combinations are being organized and manipulated. The principal sufferer is not the consumer but the investor. The great success of certain of these combinations has brought into the field of corporation finance within recent years a class of persons known as promoters, whose business consists in the efforts to form combinations among industrial establishments which have hitherto been subject to the control of competition. In this way industrial consolidation has been brought about in many cases where it would not have taken place, at least for some time to come, had natural forces alone controlled. The promoter is usually paid for his efforts by common stock issued beyond the capitalized valuation of the property of the consolidated companies. In addition to receiving preferred stock, whose par value equals the total capitalized value of their property, the owners of the establishments thus consolidated usually receive a bonus in the shape of large amounts of common stock. There is furthermore the underwriter, usually a banker, who undertakes the sale of the stock. He also receives his pay in common stock. It is not difficult to see that in this way trusts are capitalized far beyond the limits which a prudent financial administration would warrant. One of the most prominent of our present industrial combinations has in this way been capitalized at \$50,000,000, while the total selling value of the properties consolidated was only \$18,000,000. Excessive capitalization means stock and bank speculation, losses to investors, dangers to consumers from an attempt to raise prices so as to pay dividends on the stock thus issued, instability to business, and perhaps a panic brought about by the collapse of these undertakings.

Of the remedies proposed, the one most insisted upon by both the above writers is publicity in regard to the finances and the methods employed by these combinations. Publicity alone would probably cause the disappearance of some of the chief evils connected with trust organization and management, and until we have this publicity, as Professor Jenks well says, we cannot proceed wisely in the application of further remedies. Both writers apparently admit that the trust has brought much good and that it has come to stay. Prohibition has everywhere proved a failure, and is not recommended by either writer. The abolition of the special privileges which have aided in the growth of trust formation, and the prevention of over-capitalization, are of course advocated wherever the removal of these special privileges would not cause a serious derangement of industry. Mr. Collier would add to these remedies by making directors

of these great corporations responsible to the full amount of their property instead of giving to them the limited liability conceded to other stockholders. In case these remedies proved insufficient, he would have acts of monopoly declared a crime, leaving to the courts the difficult task of deciding whether or not monopoly really existed.

Professor Edward D. Jones, of the University of Wisconsin, is responsible for a well-written little volume on "Economic Crises." This is the first systematic treatment of this subject in its entirety that we have had in English. Professor Jones does not undertake to discuss at any length particular crises and their causes. His work is chiefly a review of the theories of crises which have been brought forward by other writers, and a critical examination of these theories in the light of our present economic knowledge. The treatment is somewhat fragmentary in character, and the author is perhaps a little too dogmatic in his own statement of opinions, but on the whole the discussion of the various theories is made in an impartial manner, and the conclusions seem to be the result of sound reasoning. There is an able chapter on the periodicity of crises in which the author, while not denying the existence of periodicity, claims that the proof of such regularity in the appearance of crises is not yet sufficient, and that no explanation for such periodicity has been offered which is at all adequate. Professor Jones lays great stress on the abuse of credit as the cause of crises, but points out that there is a danger in attributing crises to a single kind of credit abuse such as banking speculation. In the final chapter on the "Psychology of Crises," the author studies the individualistic motives underlying crises. These industrial disturbances he declares to be due in large degree to a tendency toward speculation, and to undue optimism in regard to the outcome of business projects. The chief preventives the author finds in the subordination of economic interests to other motives and in such an increase of information concerning the facts of the modern industrial world as is to be gained through commercial education. These remedies, however, furnish only a partial solution. "The final extinguishment of crises will come through the progress of general economic evolution rather than as the result of the application of specific remedies."

The title of Dr. Fairchild's book, "Rural Wealth and Welfare," the experience of its author who for thirty-five years has been connected with agricultural colleges, and the place of the treatise in "The Rural Science Series," all would lead one to expect that the book was a treatise on agricultural economics, for which there is at present a genuine need. It is extremely disappointing, therefore, to find that Dr. Fairchild's book is only another treatise on elementary economics, differing in no way from the average text-book on that subject, except that perhaps the majority of the illustrations are

taken from farm life. The author has prepared some interesting and valuable charts intended to show that conditions of demand and supply are the controlling factors in the making of prices of agricultural commodities, and that speculative movements have exerted but little influence. He is wise in his insistence on the value of accurate crop statistics to the agricultural class, and points out that such information would "do more to destroy the demoralizing force of mere speculation than any possible legal enactment." There are some sensible chapters on banking, insurance, and the tariff, and here and elsewhere there are good suggestions as to methods by which farmers may make use of division of labor, credit associations, and other means by which modern business has attained to successful organization and results. The value of these suggestions leads one to wish that this part of the work had been more fully worked out, leaving to other treatises the statement of elementary principles common to the whole field of economics. Dr. Fairchild takes an optimistic view of the drift of the farming population into the cities. He considers this merely a means of readjusting industrial arrangements, and one which is made possible and necessary by the wide use of agricultural machinery which has enabled three men to do the work that fourteen did forty years ago. Even the abandonment of New England farms he does not consider a great social loss, though it may have injured individuals. "These lands will find a profitable use in the wood lots throughout the East and in grazing ranches through the West, with slight permanent loss. They are not signs of poverty but of a developing trait, just as the abandoned country woolen mills tell the story of immense growth in factory methods."

Mr. Carnegie's book, "The Gospel of Wealth," consists of a group of essays, all of which have appeared in English or American magazines or periodicals. They cover a wide range of subjects biographical, economic, social, and political, but may perhaps be conveniently divided into three groups. The first five essays deal with social and industrial questions, the next two with the recent political tendencies in this country, while the last four deal with English political problems and tendencies. Mr. Carnegie's well-known views concerning the use to be made of large accumulations of wealth are set forth in the essay which gives the title to the book. Mr. Carnegie's natural attitude as a man who has accumulated an immense fortune, toward the accumulation of wealth, leads him to attach great importance in the social and industrial sphere to individual leadership. He is inclined even at this late day to agree with Adam Smith that enterprises undertaken by joint stock companies are likely to prove failures unless they are controlled by a few able men. For the same reason he does not place much confidence in co-operative enterprises as a means of solving the labor problem. He takes a sympathetic attitude toward Trade-

Unions, and is a firm believer in the justice of the sliding scale. Mr. Carnegie deplores strikes, but calls upon employers to observe patience when strikes occur, and he recognizes the equity of the striking man's commandment, "Thou shalt not take thy neighbor's job." Mr. Carnegie's attitude on the question of Imperialism is well-known, and scarcely requires comment. He deals fairly with his opponents, and gives them credit for sincerity. His views concerning British administration in India, and the administration of tropical countries in general, are doubtless equally sincere, but they are opposed, it should be said, to the opinions of men who have observed less superficially and have studied the question more profoundly. Mr. Carnegie opposes the imperial federation of Britain and her colonies, a scheme which he regards as impracticable as well as undesirable, but he dreams of an Anglo-Saxon alliance in which all English-speaking nations shall share. Nothing, however, has done so much to hasten the realization of such a project as the recent co-operation of the two great English-speaking nations in the far East, a movement which could not have taken place had it not been for our acquisition of Eastern possessions which Mr. Carnegie has so strenuously and vigorously opposed.

"War and Labour" is another of the numerous attempts made by political philosophers to promote universal peace. The author, M. Anitchkow, is, however, scarcely an idealist. He does not think that this peace can be made a never-ending one. "War," he says, "is the lot of mankind and the inevitable destiny of nations." In the first part of his treatise, the author reviews and criticises the various proposals which have been made by other writers to secure the same end. He decides that neither the increase of armaments, the greater destructiveness of modern artillery, the efforts of peace societies, nor international agreements and courts of arbitration, will suffice to prevent the outbreak of war; and he supports his statements with an abundance of historical evidence to show that the above mentioned methods have in the past failed to achieve this end. In Chapter I. of Book II. the author strikes the keynote of his argument. It is his claim that the prime cause of war in modern times is no longer religious or ethnographic differences, but trade rivalry, which has led to modern tariffs, these imposts being the chief cause of international irritation. The administration of tariffs, the author endeavors to show, differs in no material respect from the preliminaries to war. With the improvement in means of communication this administration becomes more difficult and more warlike in character. The chief use of troops in some countries even now, is to protect customs administration. The abolition of tariff restrictions would remove the chief cause of modern international hostility. The author in his hostility to tariff legislation would not even allow of fiscal tariffs, preferring to resort to direct taxation. He is much

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influenced by Henry George, and one of his best chapters is little more than a re-statement of Henry George's doctrine contained in "Protection and Free Trade." He is also much influenced by Leroy-Beaulieu, but claims that the great French economist has not dared to go the whole way in his advocacy of a universal market and absolute free-trade. Freedom of trade and freedom of migration, says M. Anitchkow, would remove the only causes of contemporary antagonism. The safety of foreign investments would thus be guaranteed, for the cause of jealousy would be removed. The third part of the book seems to have little relation to what has gone before. It consists in the main of loosely constructed arguments for freedom in industry, technical education, industrial co-operation, government ownership of railways, etc. The author wanders in a dreamy sort of fashion from one ideal to another, believing them all to be resultants of his proposed reforms, without stopping to indicate how these reforms are to be realized, or why they are to be considered inevitable.

M. B. HAMMOND.

## BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS.

*Emperor  
Frederick's life  
and character.*

Mr. Sidney Whitman's "Life of the Emperor Frederick" (Harper), edited from the German of Margaretha von Poschinger, appears simultaneously with the final instalment of the more voluminous original. Mr. Whitman has selected from Fräulein Poschinger's mass of material such portions as seemed most likely to interest English readers, and he has eliminated so far as possible all second-hand comment and appreciation. The volume is thus in the main composed of conversations, letters, and personalia of monarchs, soldiers, savants, statesmen, and men of letters, so arranged as to form an account of the public and private life of the Emperor told in the words of witnesses able in most cases to speak directly to the facts. The inherent defects, as well as merits, of biography made on this plan are obvious; and Mr. Whitman is at least to be credited with a very good piece of literary joiner-work, in which the materials are sound and well-chosen, and put together in a workmanlike way. It may be added that in many cases the documents so laboriously assembled by the pious care of Fräulein Poschinger have an interest of their own to which that which they owe to their bearing on the career or character of Emperor Frederick is secondary. The life of "Unser Fritz" was largely part and parcel of some of the most important phases of the history of his time; his character was such as to gild with a ray of splendor what future history will probably regard as the declining day of European royalty of the old type. It may perhaps be urged that not absolutism but liberalism is heir to the lustre of his virtues; that in many things he was at heart a generous apostate from the tradition of his

race. It was a true instinct which led the people to regard him, not as a being of superior clay, but as "*Unser Fritz*" — our Fritz. An ardent champion of tolerance, he opposed every exercise of arbitrary power; a master of the military art, he abhorred war, and the laurels of victory turned to the cypress of mourning in his grasp. "I detest this butchery," he sadly remarked on the morrow of triumph; "I have never longed for war laurels, and would willingly have left such fame to others without envying them." At once the people's choice and the representative of the hereditary principle, he was indeed "every inch a king." His mantle has scarcely fallen upon his bustling and eccentric successor — who has, however, by no means fulfilled the unflattering expectations formed of him. Mr. Whitman's book is interesting and full of meat, and it is presentably got up.

*An excellent  
bibliography  
of the Cabots.*

Mr. George Parker Winship's "Cabot Bibliography" (Dodd) is an exhaustive and scholarly piece of work. An introduction of some fifty pages gives a concise account of what is actually known about the Cabots. Mr. Winship has distinguished clearly between the historical value of strictly contemporary evidence and that of the later gossip of the historians, whose personal acquaintance with Sebastian Cabot has blinded us to the carelessness and indirectness of their testimony. Upon the same principle, he has relegated the legends of the so-called "Cabot map" to a position of secondary importance, no certain connection between the map and the navigator having been established. The bibliography proper consists of two parts, — a list of early documents, books, and maps relating to the Cabots, and a list of the later books, articles, and addresses that have been printed about them, — containing altogether nearly six hundred titles. The titles are supplemented by excellent explanatory and critical notes, which constitute the chief value of the work. We have but one fault to find with the bibliography, and that respects its arrangement in alphabetical order. In our opinion a chronological order would have much better served the purpose of the lists. It would have disclosed the original material in the order of historical sequence, and have distinguished more clearly its relative value. It would have grouped the later discussions around the successive storm centres of the Cabot controversy, and have developed naturally its origin and subsequent course. An index of names would then have rendered the whole easy of reference. As it is, the lists are somewhat bewildering and difficult to read. The order suggested would have made them easy and interesting — an extraordinary thing for a bibliography. Probably it will be said that the book is not intended to be read, but it is certainly a distinct advantage to make a book readable, if it can be done. Mr. Winship's knowledge of Cabot sources and literature is so extensive, and his judgment so sound, that it

would be a pity for him to rest with this work. Mr. Beazley gave us a good popular account of the Cabots, but a definitive statement still remains to be written — a book that shall be final as far as a book can be. Mr. Winship seems to have every qualification for writing such a book, and we trust that he has it in contemplation.

*Mental health and disease.* The small volume by Dr. David F. Lincoln, entitled "Sanity of Mind" (Putnam), is one of those meritorious works which one is disposed to criticise rather harshly because it could so easily have been better. It contains good material, served rather indifferently well and with no executive skill. It has an important and a timely message, and along with other works of its class, will serve a good purpose in acquainting the interested public with the general nature of some of the influences that make for mental health and disease. It brings the reader within speaking distance of mental abnormalities, and shows him how modern views of physiological and psychological functions may be applied in wise precept as well as in specific advice. The lesson of the volume is essentially practical; its tone is educational and sociological. It considers the factors of heredity and environment in the production of abnormally tending influences, and points out where the optimistic reformer may most effectively apply his philanthropic energies, and where the educator must be most actively upon his guard. It does this with moderate success, but not nearly so effectively as must be done before this type of ideas becomes absorbed into the thinking of the educated public. One of the points most successfully emphasized is the value of activity in the cure and prevention of abnormal tendencies, not merely in extreme cases but in little ways. One is at once reminded of James's classic chapter on habit, when the author, in insisting upon the necessity that acquisition should leave a tangible deposit in action, says: "Probably the most insidious form of mental voluptuousness is the hearing of brilliant sermons and lectures." On the whole, one forms a more favorable impression of the author than of his book; and yet any one interested in the spread of the point of view which Dr. Lincoln advocates, and sympathetic with his sound and practical purposes, will be glad to recommend the work as a step in the right direction.

*Hero-patriots of the 19th century.* The awakened sense of nationalism, resulting in the struggles on every hand of subject peoples to cast off the yoke of their foreign oppressors, is, together with the concomitant spread of constitutionalism or democracy, the central fact of nineteenth-century political history. The names of the leading heroes in the several wars for national independence are, or should be, familiar ones to a generation which now seems in some danger of forgetting the principle in defence of which so much blood has been

spilt — the principle, namely, that every people, however small, which is fit for self-government, or is demonstrably well on the way to that fitness, "is and of right ought to be free and independent," and unpreyed upon by the commercial greed or territorial ambition of its stronger neighbors. In a volume of 328 pages, Mr. Edgar Sanderson tells in popular style the stories of leading "Hero-Patriots of the Nineteenth Century" (Crowell). Among the names inscribed on Mr. Sanderson's roll of honor are Diaz, Hofer, Bolivar, Bozzaris, Garibaldi, Kanaris, Abdel-Kader, Schamyl, Manin, Mazzini. Mr. Sanderson writes clearly and directly, avoiding the pitfalls of florid description and high-flown panegyric, and wisely letting the plain facts about his heroes speak for themselves. The narratives appear to be based on trustworthy sources of information, and the book is on the whole a good one for popular reading at a time when the popular mind needs a tonic that may serve to brace and fortify its sense of the claims and rights of aspiring nationalism. There are several portraits.

*Latest investigations in human physiology.*

The traditional text-book of human physiology is a bulky volume ill-adapted to the use of the student who desires a concise manual of the subject which will give a clear view of the entire field. The "Outlines of Human Physiology" (Holt), by Drs. Schenck and Gürber of the Physiological Institute at Würzburg, aims to lay stress on the undisputed facts of the science without extended discussion of conflicting hypotheses. The authors' names are a sufficient guarantee that the contents have been well selected, with due regard to the latest investigations in the field of human physiology. Little attention is paid to the mechanism of experimental work in the laboratory, emphasis being laid upon the results of such work rather than upon the means by which they may be obtained. Dr. Zethouw's translation makes this very admirable work available for English readers. In the preface to the American edition Professor Loeb calls attention to the extension of physiological research to the invertebrates in the now developing science of experimental morphology, and to the application of physical chemistry to physiological problems. The results of this work, though important in their bearing on the fundamental laws of life, have not as yet found their way into medical text-books.

*A sketch of the Opera, past and present.*

Mr. W. F. Athorp has written for "The Music Lover's Library" (Scribner) what he calls a "compendious sketch" of "The Opera, Past and Present." The work is brief, but it serves well its purpose, and the author has embodied in his not numerous pages the result of much historical research, besides the experience of a veteran professional critic. He states the gist of the whole matter of operatic history when he says that opera was started on the right artistic road three hundred

years ago in Florence, that it soon got side-tracked from what should have been its true course, and that it was not until the mighty genius of Wagner appeared in the arena that the long struggle between artistic and inartistic principles was ended. Even the powerful influence of Gluck could not avail to restore the lyrical drama to its own, although after Gluck's epoch-making activity it was only a question of time when the triumph of art over patchwork should be secure. We do not always agree with Mr. Apthorp's estimates of particular composers and works, but his judgment is usually well-fortified, and deserving of respect. A more serious criticism must be directed toward his style, which is often marred by vulgarisms and examples of uncouth phraseology.

*The mother of the Salvation Army.* Such a career as Mr. William T. Stead describes in his "Life of Mrs. Booth" (Revell) cannot fail to interest every lover of humanity and believer in its eventual salvation. Prefixed by a portrait of the good woman whose virtues it celebrates, the "mother" of the Salvation Army, this small volume, appropriately clad in red, is much more than a mere recitation of events or catalogues of virtues. It contrives to return to this earth something of the personality with which Mrs. Booth once blessed it, making it a good book in much the sense in which she was a good woman — satisfied when duty is done with no nonsense about it. Catherine Mumford was born in 1829; her father was a coach-builder, a keen politician, and a Methodist preacher, and her mother was a believer in the maxim, "If you wish to train a child do it yourself." In 1855 she was married to William Booth, preacher. She was never in good health, but spent no time in complaints, bringing up a large family, and so filling her days with labor that the amount of it can only be estimated in results. Mrs. Booth died in 1890, deeply regretted, but leaving behind her an achievement which fully entitles her to Mr. Stead's title of "a Maker of Modern Britain." At times a little restraint or pruning of enthusiasm might have benefitted the work, but it is in earnest, and is interesting reading throughout.

*A comprehensive book on birds.* It requires treatment of an unusual kind to justify so ambitious a title as "The Bird Book" (Heath), but Mrs. Fannie Hardy Eckstorm fairly earns her right to use it by the interesting and original work whereby she has enlivened the more customary knowledge included with it. It appears to be the design of the author to awaken in her readers the desire to open their eyes and see birds for themselves. To persuade them to alertness of vision she tells of the enchanting things she herself has been able to perceive — with older and wiser eyes, of course, yet with no more skill than falls naturally to the lot of those who will do as they are bid. Some of the chapter titles show the inducements held forth for

observation. One is called "White Blackbirds and Other Freaks"; another, "How Birds are Named"; while a third takes up "The Three Great Problems of Bird Life," which are defined to be "Food, Safety, and Reproduction." The engrossing topic of "Protection by Color" receives adequate consideration, with a most interesting statement of the "law of gradation," recently discovered, and the manner of its demonstration. The book is almost an encyclopaedia in its inclusiveness, but lacks the index which would make all its information readily available.

*Mrs. W. K. Clifford calls "The Likeness of the Night" (Macmillan) play.*

"A Modern Play in Four Acts," and modern it is, at least in coming to a conclusion which is tragical to a human soul rather than to a human body. The play, with considerable modification, has been acted by Mr. and Mrs. Kendall, with Miss Madge M'Intosh as the heroine, and is to be placed on the Vienna stage in translation, as we are informed by the little preface. As printed, the dialogue is bright, and in the manner of the modern English school; while the construction of the play appears to owe its skill quite as much to the actors as to Mrs. Clifford's 'prentice hand. The theme is of the sort with which Mrs. Clifford has identified her writing generally. What seems least pleasant about it all is the insistence that convention, standing for race experience, carries with it immediate punishment for all lapses, taking the question away from morality as such, and leaving it a mere matter of social understanding.

*A quaint and grawsome sea-tale.* A singularly grawsome old-time tale of the sea is the story of "The Globe Mutiny" (Abbey Press) as told by the two survivors of the adventure, William Lay and Cyrus M. Hussey. The narrative was first published in 1828, and is now reprinted with a facsimile of the old title-page. It would have charmed, and perhaps inspired, Robert Louis Stevenson, who could certainly have supped full of its horrors. The "Globe" was a Nantucket whaler which sailed in 1822 for the Pacific. During the voyage part of the crew mutinied, murdered their officers and some of their shipmates, and then set sail for the Mulgrave Islands, where they landed, and where all of them save Lay and Hussey were subsequently killed either by the natives or their own blood-crazed companions. The story is quaintly and circumstantially told, and contains some curious descriptions of the Mulgrave Islanders.

*Life and ways of the modern British tar.* "The Handy Man Afloat and Ashore" (Small, Maynard & Co.) is a capital account of the modern British tar, his life and ways, by the Rev. G. Goodenough, sometime chaplain in the Royal Navy and at Greenwich Hospital. Mr. Goodenough knows the sailor thoroughly and is plainly in sympathy with him; and we do not know where a better and

fresher book of the kind is to be found than the one he has given us. The routine of life on the man-of-war and the training ship is pictured in close detail, and an abundance of photographic plates adds much to the graphic quality of the text. Aside from its descriptive value the best thing about the book is the kindly and charitable spirit in which it is written. Mr. Goodenough plainly has little patience with the "unco guid" who are always trying to curtail poor Jack's little indulgences—even his "baceys." "Why," he sarcastically asks, "are good people so eager to bring forth supplements of their own to the Ten Commandments?"

*Scholarly studies of four great Venetian painters.* Like other books by Mr. Frank Preston Stearns which we have had the pleasure of examining his "Four Great Venetians" (Putnam) well repays reading. This volume contains an account of the lives and works of Giorgione, Titian, Tintoretto, and Paul Veronese, together with an introductory chapter descriptive of the rise of Venetian art, and the methods of its earlier exponents. The four leading essays present a judicious mingling of biographical essentials, criticism, and descriptive analysis of representative works. Mr. Stearns's studies evince a thorough acquaintance with the literature bearing on his subject, and his knowledge of technical processes appears to be superior to that generally possessed by the layman in art. On the whole his book is one which intelligent readers will appreciate for its scholarly independence of view and suggestive freshness of comment. Pictorially it seems to us to fall short of the requirements and deserts of the text, the half-dozen plates being of relatively poor quality.

#### BRIEFER MENTION.

From the pictorial point of view Estelle M. Hurl's little handbook on Murillo, in the "Riverside Art Series" (Houghton), is very attractive, the seventeen full-page illustrations being both pleasing and representative in subject, and satisfactory mechanically. But Miss Hurl's "interpretations" sink too often to the level of mere prattle about the pictures and the pointing out of qualities too obvious to escape the eye of a child. The work, however, contains some useful tabulated matter, and it forms, at least, a charming picture-book.

"National Legislation Concerning Education: Its Influence and Effect in the Public Land States East of the Mississippi River" (Columbia University Press), is a very instructive monograph by Mr. George B. Germann, the same being a thesis for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Columbia University. The monograph indicates much painstaking research, is clearly written and logically arranged. It is announced as the forerunner of a more exhaustive study along the same lines. This monograph gathers in compact form a very striking and valuable array of facts, and it ought, therefore, to prove of great interest to all students of education and sociology.

#### NOTES.

"The New Century Standard Letter-Writer," by Dr. Alfred B. Chambers, is a recent popular publication of Messrs. Laird & Lee.

"Australasia: The Commonwealth and New Zealand," by Mr. Arthur W. Jose, is a timely addition to the "Temple Primers" published by the Macmillan Co.

The "Introduction to Sociology," first published five years ago by Mr. Arthur Fairbanks, now appears in a revised edition (the third) from the press of the Messrs. Scribner.

"The Government of Minnesota," by Dr. Frank L. McVey, is a convenient historical and constitutional manual, intended for school use, just published by the Macmillan Co.

"The Messages of Jesus according to the Synoptists," by Dr. Thomas Cuming Hall, has just been published by the Messrs. Scribner in their "Messages of the Bible" series.

Walton's "Complete Angler" and "Lives" filling a single handsome volume, very appropriately take their place in the "Library of English Classics" published by the Messrs. Macmillan.

A new edition of Edgar Allan Poe's complete works, edited by Prof. James A. Harrison of the University of Virginia, and other Poe specialists, is announced by Messrs. T. Y. Crowell & Co.

A new edition of the "Hudson" Shakespeare, one play to a volume, is in course of publication by Messrs. Ginn & Co. "Macbeth" and "Julius Caesar" have just been received by us, each volume neatly bound in flexible leather covers.

"Selections from the Prose Tales of Edgar Allan Poe" is a "Pocket Classic" published by the Macmillan Co. The text is that of the authoritative edition of Messrs. Stedman and Woodberry, which the publishers have courteously permitted to be used.

"The Influence of the American Revolution upon German Literature" is an interesting study of an interesting subject by Professor James Taft Hatfield and Miss Elfrieda Hochbaum, reprinted in pamphlet form from the pages of "Americana Germanica."

"Songs of Exile," translated from various Hebrew poets by Miss Nina Davis, is a small volume recently issued by the Jewish Publication Society of America. Both the Talmudic and the Midrashic literatures are represented, but the chief tribute is levied upon the poet Jehudah Halevi.

"A Short Introduction to the Literature of the Bible," by Mr. Richard Green Moulton, is a recent publication of Messrs. D. C. Heath & Co. It is not an abridgment of the author's "Literary Study of the Bible," but an independent work, although the two books naturally have much in common.

Mr. R. H. Russell publishes a volume of "Stage Lyrics," by Mr. Harry B. Smith. They are very familiar lyrics to the theatre-going public, for they are all taken from the author's librettos and musical comedies. The illustrations are character portraits of the popular stage favorites of the day, and are very numerous.

The revelations of Sig. Benedetti concerning the management of the Villa Giulia Museum, of which some account was given in THE DIAL three months ago, have attracted much attention among archeologists. A pamphlet just published in Rome by Herr W. Helbig contains, in Italian translation, upwards of a score of

articles that have appeared upon this subject in European and American journals. Condemnation of the methods employed in the management of the Museum in question appears to be general, and the pamphlet before us offers impressive testimony to this fact.

The Macmillan Co. publish a new edition, practically unchanged as to text, of Professor Dean C. Worcester's work on "The Philippine Islands and Their People." Much water has flowed under the bridges since this work first appeared three years ago, but it remains one of the best accounts of land and people, from a scientific point of view, that we have.

A volume of "Songs of All Colleges," compiled and arranged by Messrs. David B. Chamberlain and Karl P. Harrington, is a recent publication of Messrs. Hinds & Noble. This handsome quarto of over two hundred pages includes most of the old favorites, as well as many of the later successes for which one will search the old collections in vain. The book should prove widely popular.

Mr. Herbert E. Walter and Alice Hall Walter have prepared a list of one hundred birds observed in Lincoln Park, Chicago, during the Spring migrations, which they publish in the form of a small pamphlet entitled "Wild Birds in City Parks." It is intended to serve as a help in identifying these transient visitors, and contains many useful hints to that end. It may be obtained of Mr. F. C. Baker, Academy of Sciences, Chicago.

"The Philosophy of Friedrich Nietzsche," by Miss Grace Neal Dolsen, is an issue of the "Cornell Studies in Philosophy," and offers a fuller exposition than has hitherto been given in the English language of the writings of this vigorous and original thinker. The treatment is reasonably sympathetic, and the interest of the subject is so great that we predict for this essay a wider audience than is usually won by a technical philosophical monograph.

The Baker & Taylor Co.'s Spring announcement list includes the following: "Mr. Chupes and Miss Jenny: The Life Story of Two Robins," by Effie Bignell; a revised edition of "With the Wild Flowers, from Pussy Willow to Thistledown," by Maud Going; "The Next Great Awakening," by Dr. Josiah Strong; "The Creed of Presbyterians," by Rev. Egbert Watson Smith; "My Master," by Swami Vivekananda; and "First Years in Handicraft," by Mr. Walter J. Kenyon.

Professor Mark H. Liddell's "Chaucer," published by the Macmillan Co., is an excellent text for school use. It includes the Prologue, "The Knights Tale," and "The Nonne Prestes Tale," together with an exposition of the principles of Middle English grammar and phonology, a glossary, and notes. Much has been done of late in Chaucer scholarship, and this book, which presents the results of the most recent investigation, is necessarily better than its predecessors, excellent as some of these were in their day.

The "English Readings" published by Messrs. Henry Holt & Co. constitute one of the best series of annotated school texts that have ever been produced. The "Arnold" and "Newman" of Mr. Gates, the "Burke" of Mr. Perry, and the "Byron" of Dr. Carpenter are model books of their kind, and we can bestow a word of similar praise upon the "Swift," recently edited by Mr. F. C. Prescott. "Gulliver" and the "Journal to Stella" are not included in this volume, but the rest of Swift's prose writings are well represented, and the editorial apparatus is all that we could reasonably expect.

#### TOPICS IN LEADING PERIODICALS.

April, 1901.

- American People, Message to. Count Tolstoy. *No. Amer.*
- Anthracite Coal Crisis, The. Taleott Williams. *Atlantic.*
- Australian Squatter, The. H. C. Mac Ilvaine. *Harper.*
- Babism Religion, The. E. D. Ross. *North American.*
- Beaver, Story of the. W. D. Hubert. *McClure.*
- Bees in Royal Bonnets. Felix L. Oswald. *Lippincott.*
- Berlin, Rise of. Sidney Whitman. *Harper.*
- British Expansion, Victorian Era of. A. Ireland. *No. Amer.*
- Carnegie, Andrew. H. W. Lanier. *World's Work.*
- Confederate Army, Disbanding of. Ida M. Tarbell. *McClure.*
- Cordes. Ernest C. Peixotto. *Scribner.*
- Cuba and Congress. A. J. Beveridge. *North American.*
- Dante's Quest of Liberty. C. A. Dinsmore. *Atlantic.*
- Democratic Party Radical Movement. W. C. Mains. *Forum.*
- Doctor, Family, Relation of to Medical Progress. Rev. of Rev.
- Education and Production. C. W. Dabney. *World's Work.*
- English Trade Conditions. Chalmers Roberts. *World's Work.*
- Englishman's Insularity, The. T. S. Knowlson. *World's Wk.*
- Evarts, W. M., Career of. Albert Shaw. *Rev. of Reviews.*
- Evil, Root of the. Count Tolstoy. *North American.*
- Federal Bankruptcy Law. W. H. Hotchkiss. *No. Amer.*
- France on Wrong Track. P. de Courbertin. *Rev. of Reviews.*
- Gardens, Old Manor-House. Rose S. Nichols. *Century.*
- Grange, The. Kenyon L. Butterfield. *Forum.*
- Hague Peace Conference, The. E. E. Hale. *Forum.*
- Harrison, Benjamin. T. J. Morgan. *Review of Reviews.*
- Human Document, A Curious. Louis Robinson. *No. Amer.*
- Indian Territory, The. R. J. Hinton. *Review of Reviews.*
- Ireland, Archbishop. Mary C. Blossom. *World's Work.*
- Iron, Transportation of. Waldon Fawcett. *Century.*
- Isthmian Canal Commission Report. A. F. Walker. *Forum.*
- Italian Politics. H. Remsen Whitehouse. *Forum.*
- Italy, Political Status of. Sidney Brooks. *World's Work.*
- Koblenz to Rotterdam. Augustine Birrell. *Century.*
- Literature, Fashions in. C. D. Warner. *Century.*
- Literature, Search after Novelty in. Albert Schinz. *Forum.*
- Malaria and Certain Mosquitos. L. O. Howard. *Century.*
- Missionary Critics, My. Mark Twain. *North American.*
- Monopoly, Limitations of. Edward S. Meade. *Forum.*
- Moorish Art, Two Centres of. E. L. Weeks. *Scribner.*
- Morgan, J. Pierpont. Lindsay Denison. *World's Work.*
- Municipal Reform, Next Step in. E. B. Smith. *Atlantic.*
- Nature-Study on Cornell Plan. L. H. Bailey. *Rev. of Revs.*
- Politics and Public Schools. G. W. Anderson. *Atlantic.*
- Poor-Law, The English. Thomas Burke. *Forum.*
- Prairies, Our, and the Orient. W. R. Lighton. *World's Wk.*
- Prohibition in Kansas. W. A. Peffer. *Forum.*
- Queen Alexandra I. W. T. Stead. *Review of Reviews.*
- Reconstruction in South Carolina. D. H. Chamberlain. *Atlas.*
- Russian Jew, Rise of. Hutchins Hapgood. *World's Work.*
- School Life, Neighborhood Co-operation in. Rev. of Reviews.
- Schwab, Charles M. Arthur Goodrich. *World's Work.*
- Sea Captain's Day's Work. M. Foster. *World's Work.*
- Serpent-Worshippers of India. W. H. Tribe. *Harper.*
- Solar Motor, The. F. B. Millard. *World's Work.*
- South, Case for the. Josiah W. Bailey. *Forum.*
- Southern Mountaineer, The. John Fox, Jr. *Scribner.*
- Submarine Boat, The. G. W. Melville. *North American.*
- Telephone Newspaper, The. T. S. Denison. *World's Work.*
- Tolstoy, Constance and Edward Garnett. *North American.*
- Tolstoy, Walks with. Andrew D. White. *McClure.*
- Trades-Unions in Japan. Mary G. Humphreys. *Century.*
- Tragic Stage, Renaissance of. Martha A. Harris. *Atlantic.*
- Tramp, Day with a. W. A. Wyckoff. *Scribner.*
- Vicksburg Siege, Woman's Experiences during. *Century.*
- Victoria, Queen, Personal Reminiscences of. *Century.*
- Village Improvement Society, Our. E. E. Rexford. *Lipp.*
- Washington, State of. W. D. Lyman. *Atlantic.*
- Waterways, Inland. Alexander H. Ford. *Forum.*
- Wendell's American Literature. W. D. Howells. *No. Amer.*
- "York," a Dishonest City. Josiah Flynt. *McClure.*
- Yosemite Fountains and Streams. John Muir. *Atlantic.*

## LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

[The following list, containing 164 titles, includes books received by THE DIAL since the issue of March 1.]

## BIOGRAPHY.

- The Autobiography of a Journalist. By William James Stillman. In 2 vols., with portraits, 8vo, gilt top, uncut. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$6.
- Samuel Richardson: A Biographical and Critical Study. By Clara Linklater Thomson. With portrait, 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 308. M. F. Mansfield & Co. \$2.25 net.
- Saint Louis (Louis IX. of France), the Most Christian King. By Frederick Perry, M.A. Illus., 12mo, pp. 303. "Heroes of the Nations." G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50.
- The Queens of England, from the Norman Conquest to the Reign of Victoria. By Mary Howitt; revised by Geneva Armstrong. With portraits. 12mo, pp. 549. Chicago: B. S. Wason & Co. \$1.50.
- Victoria: Maid, Matron, and Monarch. By Grapho (J. A. Adams). 12mo, pp. 232. Chicago: Advance Publishing Co. 50 cts.
- Personal Recollections of William Kite. By Edwin C. Jellett. Illus., 16mo, uncut, pp. 34. Germantown: Press of Independent-Gazette. Paper.

## HISTORY.

- History of the Commonwealth and Protectorate, 1649-1660. By Samuel Rawson Gardiner, M.A. Vol. III., 1654-1656. Large 8vo, uncut, pp. 513. Longmans, Green, & Co. \$7.
- The History of South Carolina in the Revolution, 1775-1780. By Edward McCrady, LL.D. 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 899. Macmillan Co. \$3.50 net.
- The French Revolution: A Sketch. By Shailes Mathews, A.M. With portrait, 12mo, pp. 297. Longmans, Green, & Co. \$1.25.
- Mooted Questions of History. By Humphrey J. Desmond. Revised edition; 12mo, pp. 328. Boston: Marlier & Co., Ltd. 75 cts.
- Australasia, the Commonwealth and New Zealand. By Arthur W. Jose. Illus., 24mo, pp. 164. "Temple Cyclopedic Primers." Macmillan Co. 40 cts. net.

## GENERAL LITERATURE.

- A History of Criticism and Literary Taste in Europe, from the Earliest Times to the Present Day. By George Saintsbury, M.A. In 3 vols.; Vol. I., Classical and Medieval Criticism. 8vo, gilt top, pp. 490. Dodd, Mead & Co. \$3.50 net.
- Correspondence of John C. Calhoun. Edited by J. Franklin Jameson. Being the Fourth Annual Report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission of the American Historical Association. Large 8vo, pp. 1218. Washington: Government Printing Office.
- The Historical Novel, and Other Essays. By Brander Matthews. 12mo, gilt top, pp. 321. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25 net.
- Demosthenes on the Crown. With critical and explanatory notes, an historical sketch, and essays by William Watson Goodwin, LL.D. Large 8vo, uncut, pp. 368. Macmillan Co. \$3.75 net.
- The Classical Heritage of the Middle Ages. By Henry Osborn Taylor. 16mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 400. "Columbia University Studies in Literature." Macmillan Co. \$1.75 net.
- The 19th Century: A Review of Progress during the Past One Hundred Years in the Chief Departments of Human Activity. 8vo, pp. 494. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.
- Speeches of Oliver Cromwell, 1644-1658. Collected and edited by Charles L. Stainer, M.A. With portrait, 12mo, uncut, pp. 492. Oxford University Press. \$1.50.
- New York in Fiction. By Arthur Bartlett Maurice. Illus., 8vo, pp. 231. Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.35 net.
- The Club; or, A Grey Cap for a Green Head. By James Peckle, N.P.; illus. with wood-cuts by John Thurston; with Introduction by Austin Dobson. 16mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 220. Transloe, Hanson & Comba. \$1.
- Abraham Lincoln. By Joseph H. Choate. 12mo, pp. 38. T. Y. Crowell & Co. 35 cts.
- Thomas De Quincey's Relation to German Literature and Philosophy. Von William A. Dunn. Large 8vo, uncut, pp. 136. Strassburg: Heitz & Müsdel. Paper.

- "Here Lies": A Collection of Ancient and Modern, Humorous and Queer Inscriptions from Tombstones. Compiled and edited by W. H. Howe. With frontispiece, 16mo, pp. 197. New Amsterdam Book Co. 75 cts.
- The Prose Writers of Canada: An Address. By S. E. Dawson, Litt. D. 8vo, pp. 39. Montreal: E. M. Renouf. Paper.

- NEW EDITIONS OF STANDARD LITERATURE.**
- The Complete Angler, and Lives of Donne, Wotton, Hooker, Herbert, and Sanderson. By Izaak Walton. Large 8vo, uncut, pp. 497. "Library of English Classics." Macmillan Co. \$1.50.
- Shakespeare's Hamlet. The E. H. Sothern Acting Version. Illus., large 8vo, uncut, pp. 136. McClure, Phillips & Co. 50 cts. net.

- Chaucer's Prologue to the Canterbury Tales, The Knightes Tale, The Nonne Prestes Tale. Edited by Mark H. Liddell. 16mo, pp. 221. Macmillan Co. 60 cts. net.
- Shakespeare's Works, "Chiwick" edition. Edited by John Dennis; illus. by Byam Shaw. New vols.: Julius Caesar, and First Part of King Henry IV. Each 24mo. Macmillan Co. Per vol., 35 cts.
- Cassell's National Library. New vols.: Johnson's Lives of the Poets, Shakespeare's King John, and Paul Hentzner's Travels in England. Each 24mo. Cassell & Co., Ltd. Per vol., paper, 10 cts.

## POETRY AND VERSE.

- Love's Argument, and Other Poems. By Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler. With portrait, 8vo, gilt top, pp. 151. Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.50.
- The Trophies: Sonnets. By José-Maria de Heredia; trans. by Frank Sewall. 8vo, uncut, pp. 133. Small, Maynard & Co. \$2.50 net.
- Stage Lyrics. By Harry B. Smith. Illus., 8vo, pp. 158. R. H. Russell. \$1.50.
- Town and Country Poems. By Arthur E. J. Legge. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 102. London: David Nutt.
- Heartsease: A Cycle of Song. 16mo, uncut, pp. 67. London: David Nutt.
- Songs from Bohemia. By Daniel O'Connell; edited by Ima D. Coolbrith; with biographical sketch by Wm. Greer Harrison. With portrait, 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 232. San Francisco: A. M. Robertson. \$1.50.
- The Glass of Time. By Charlotte Becker. 16mo, uncut, pp. 44. Chicago: The Blue Sky Press. \$1.
- Songs of Exile. By Hebrew poets; trans. by Nina Davis. 16mo, gilt top, pp. 146. Philadelphia: Jewish Publication Society. 75 cts.
- The Stranger. By Mattie Balch Loring. With frontispiece, 12mo, pp. 80. The Abbey Press. \$1.

## FICTION.

- The Disciple. By Paul Bourget. 12mo, uncut, pp. 341. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.
- The Curious Career of Roderick Campbell. By Jean N. McLlwraith. Illus., 12mo, pp. 287. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.50.
- The Column. By Charles Marriott. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 463. John Lane. \$1.50.
- Anne Mainwaring. By Alice Ridley. 12mo, pp. 333. Longmans, Green, & Co. \$1.50.
- When Blades Are Out and Love's Afieid: A Comedy of Cross-Purposes in the Carolinas. By Cyrus Townsend Brady. Illus., 12mo, gilt top, pp. 305. J. B. Lippincott Co. \$1.50.
- Street Dust, and Other Stories. By Ouida. 12mo, uncut, pp. 248. Macmillan Co. \$1.50.
- Graustark: The Story of a Love behind a Throne. By George Barr McCutcheon. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 459. H. S. Stone & Co. \$1.50.
- King's End. By Alice Brown. 12mo, pp. 246. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.50.
- John Charity. By Horace Annesley Vachell. 12mo, pp. 336. Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.50.
- Sweetheart Manette. By Maurice Thompson. With frontispiece, 12mo, pp. 259. J. B. Lippincott Co. \$1.25.
- The King of Honey Island. By Maurice Thompson. Illus., 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 343. G. W. Dillingham Co. \$1.50.
- A Cabinet Secret. By Guy Boothby. Illus., 12mo, pp. 329. J. B. Lippincott Co. \$1.50.

- The Tapu of Bandera. By Louis Becke and Walter Jeffery. 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 315. J. B. Lippincott Co. \$1.50.
- John Vyta: A Tale of the Lost Colony. By William Farquhar Payson. With frontispiece, 12mo, pp. 319. Harper & Brothers. \$1.20 net.
- The Forest Schoolmaster. By Peter Rosegger; authorized translation by Frances E. Skinner. 12mo, uncut, pp. 333. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50.
- The Turn of the Road. By Eugenia Brooks Frothingham. 12mo, uncut, pp. 266. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.50.
- In Spite of Foes; or, Ten Years' Trial. By Gen. Charles King, U.S.V. With frontispiece, 12mo, pp. 331. J. B. Lippincott Co. \$1.25.
- The Heritage of Unrest. By Gwendolen Overton. 12mo, uncut, pp. 329. Macmillan Co. \$1.50.
- The Shadow of a Man. By E. W. Hornung. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 221. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25.
- The Sentimentalists. By Arthur Stanwood Pier. 12mo, pp. 425. Harper & Brothers. \$1.50.
- A Pillar of Salt. By Jeanette Lee. 16mo, pp. 235. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.
- A Royal Exchange. By J. MacLaren Cobban. 12mo, pp. 311. D. Appleton & Co. \$1.
- The Heart of the Dancer. By Percy White. 12mo, pp. 354. R. F. Fenno & Co. \$1.50.
- A Question of Silence. By Amanda M. Douglas. 12mo, pp. 365. Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.50.
- Love and Honour. By M. E. Carr. 12mo, pp. 366. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50.
- Ralph Marlowe. By James Ball Naylor. 12mo, pp. 412. Akron, Ohio: Saalfeld Publishing Co. \$1.50.
- A Little Grey Sheep. By Mrs. Hugh Fraser. 12mo, pp. 403. J. B. Lippincott Co. \$1.50.
- A Missing Hero. By Mrs. Alexander. 12mo, gilt top, pp. 414. R. F. Fenno & Co. \$1.50.
- Three Men and a Woman: A Story of Life in New York. By R. H. P. Miles. 12mo, gilt top, pp. 290. G. W. Dillingham Co. \$1.50.
- Daunay's Tower. By Adeline Sergeant. 12mo, pp. 405. F. M. Buckles & Co. \$1.25.
- Under the Berkeley Oaks: Stories by Students of the University of California. With frontispiece, 12mo, pp. 227. San Francisco: A. M. Robertson. \$1.
- The King's Gold: A Story. By Mrs. Elizabeth Cheney. 12mo, pp. 440. Eaton & Mains. \$1.25.
- The Leaven of Love. By Beryl Goldie. With frontispiece, 12mo, pp. 383. George Routledge & Sons, Ltd. \$1.25.
- A Traitor in London. By Fergus Hume. 12mo, pp. 355. F. M. Buckles & Co. \$1.25.
- The Romance of a Trained Nurse. By Francina Scott. Illus., 12mo, pp. 315. New York: Cooke & Fry.
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